NOTE XVII.

FAUNA SIMALURENSIS. COLEOPTERA, FAM. LUCANIDAE

BY

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Only four representatives of the family Lucanidae, belonging to three species, have been sent over from the island of Simalur (west of North Sumatra) by Mr. Edw. Jacobson, one of which is new to science.

1. *Odontolabis latipennis* Hope, Cat. Lucan. 1845, p. 17. — Leuthner, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XI, 1885, p. 471.

Two females of a pitchy black colour, both from Sinabang, one (the smallest) captured in February, the other in April 1913.

The smallest specimen (n°. 1271), which measures 35 mm., has two impressions on the face between the front margin of the eyes; the space between these impressions is slightly raised and less densely punctured than the surrounding parts of the face.

The larger specimen (n°. 2142) measures 46 mm. in length.

This species is also known from Malacca, Prince of Wales' Island, Sumatra, Banka, Borneo, and, according to Junk's „Coleopterorum Catalogus", also from Nias.

2. *Cyclommatus simalurensis*, nov. spec. ♂.

One male (forma major) from Sinabang, April 1913 (n°. 2141).

Length from the tip of the clypeus to the apex of the elytra 26 mm., that of the mandibles, measured on the

outside, 15 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 9 mm. — Dark bronze, variegated with brown on the upper side of the head, mandibles and prothorax and on the legs; the elytra pale fulvous, narrowly infuscated along the suture, the outer margin greenish black, the epipleurae and a narrow marginal streak beyond the shoulders bronze coloured. The brown and the fulvous coloured parts have a slight metallic green hue. The teeth and the outside of the mandibles, and the scape of the antennae are black; the palpi, the flagellum of the antennae and the tarsi dark rufous brown.

The brown colour occupies on the mandibles: a median streak all along their length, less distinct however towards the apex; on the head: the projected clypeus, and on the vertex a wide V-shaped figure of which the angle touches the front-margin of the prothorax; on the pronotum: a broad central longitudinal band; on the legs: the upper side of the femora.

Very minute white scales are present on the base of the mandibles, on the sides of the head, in the punctures on the pronotum, on the scutellum, and on the base and the bronze coloured lateral portion of the elytra, and moreover on the entire under surface (the elytral epipleurae included), but with the exception of the mandibles; on the legs similar scales are present on the bronze coloured portions; the under surface of the tibiae is covered with a short bright rufous pubescence, that on the under surface of the tarsi is paler and longer.

The mandibles are strongly and regularly curved downwards; on the outside they are faintly waved, slightly curved, more strongly so towards the apex; their inner margin armed at a short distance before the middle with an acute triangular tooth, the space between this tooth and the obliquely truncate ante-apical one shows some irregular crenatures and that between the ante-apical tooth and the tip of the mandible is provided with four rather acutely pointed teeth. The outer upper margin of the mandibles is raised from beyond the median tooth till

beyond the ante-apical one, and at the base of the mandibles this margin is strongly compressed so as to form a sharp keel. The mandibles are opaque on the basal half and become shining towards the apex; in the opaque portion distinct punctures are spread.

The upper side of the head bears a strongly curved sharply raised keel, beginning opposite to the basal keel of the mandibles; it is narrowly interrupted on the middle of the head; another much less distinct keel originates in the lateral front angles of the head; outside from this keel the head is rugose and opaque, the rest of the head is sub-shining, having an exceedingly fine sculpture and a few indistinct punctures. The middle of the front margin of the head forms a broad projection which is truncated anteriorly in a straight line which is tridentate; the median tooth is erected and conical, the lateral ones are minute.

The sides of the prothorax are angular a little before the middle, the angle forming a distinct tooth; the front margin is accompanied on both sides of the middle by a curved impression; a very faint impression runs along the middle of the disk. The middle of the disk is very shining, sparsely covered with distinct punctures; the bronze coloured lateral portions are opaque in consequence of a very dense sculpture. The bronze coloured scutellum is broader than long and rather densely covered with scale-bearing punctures.

The elytra are very shining, very finely, not densely, punctured; the punctures across the base somewhat larger, the shoulder-streak opaque.

The under surface of the head and the sterna opaque, sprinkled with small whitish scales; the abdomen and legs finely punctured, each puncture bearing a small whitish scale. The intercoxal part of the prosternum is slightly prolonged backward.

The anterior tibiae are straight, slightly elongate and provided on the outside, a little beyond the middle, with a trace of a spine.

3. *Aegus ogivus* H. Deyr. Ann. Soc. ent. Belge, IX (1865), p. 33.

One female, captured at Lasikin in April 1913 (n°. 2143). This species is also known from Malacca, Sumatra and Borneo.

The above-quoted specimens are in the collection of the Leyden Museum.

Leyden Museum, July 1913.